

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TERMS.
One copy, per annum in advance.....\$1 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHTH COUNTY.

Sup't of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

Notice.
Those indebted to the Yeoman Office for subscription, advertising, job work, &c., are informed that their accounts are made out ready for delivery. We are desirous of collecting up as promptly as possible, and we hope our patrons will be ready to assist us in doing so.

The Next Senate.

The State Senate is composed of 38 members, one-half of whom are to be chosen at the next election. The nineteen districts in which elections are to be held in August next, were represented in the last Legislature by thirteen Know-Nothing Senators, viz: John Q. A. King, Joseph S. Bledsoe, James F. Buckner, Jesse W. Burton, George T. Edwards, William C. Gillis, Samuel Howard, David Irvine, Gibson Mallory, Charles Ripley, James Sudduth, John Williams, and George Wright—and by six Democrats, viz: James D. Headley, John P. Martin, Daniel Mathewson, George W. Silvertooth, John P. Smith, and C. J. Walton. The Democratic Senators whose terms expire this year, are all from districts which give heavy Democratic majorities, and the election of successors of like politics is beyond question, while it is almost equally certain that at least six of the Know-Nothing Senators whose terms expire in August, will be succeeded by Democrats.

Of the Senators holding over twelve are Democrats and seven Know-Nothings. Give the Democracy twelve of those to be elected this year—which we think a very modest calculation—and we may estimate our strength in the next Senate at twenty-four to fourteen, or a majority of ten. Last winter the Know-Nothings had a majority of two in the Senate, and if it prevented the Democracy from exercising that control over the legislation of the State to which they were entitled by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote. It is now fully within the power of the Democratic party to prevent the recurrence of such obstacles to wise legislation, by paying proper attention to the Senatorial elections, and we doubt not this will be done.

THE GREAT HORSE TAMER.—Prof. W. H. Rarey, the great American horse tamer, and brother to the Rarey who has created so great an excitement in Europe, will deliver a free lecture at the court-house in this city on Thursday night next, the 3d inst., on the subject of educating and taming the horse. Mr. Rarey will also form classes, to whom he will teach the art, and invites those having the wildest and most vicious horses to bring them to the livery stable of M. B. & W. J. Chinn, where he proposes to demonstrate the practical advantages of his system. Mr. R. is accompanied by Prof. R. Adams, who will also lecture on the mental philosophy of the horse, and the principles on which the Rarey system is based. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the lecture.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Journal communicates the following, under the date of January 6, respecting Senator Sumner: "A letter received yesterday from Mr. Sumner gives but little encouragement for his speedy recovery to his numerous friends. The fact of his still being in the south of France is the best indication of his health. He will get away from France and Europe as soon as possible. One cannot conceive how much Mr. Sumner has suffered of late—during the last summer he has died a hundred times."

A bill has passed both houses of Congress, abolishing the pension agencies from the 1st of July next, and directing the sub-treasurers, custom-house officers, and postmasters, to act as pension agents, with a proviso that they shall not receive any compensation for this service.

The telegraph reports the death of the eminent American historian, Wm. H. Prescott. He died of a sudden attack of paralysis, on Saturday last, at his home in Boston.

GREAT OUTRAGE—WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY A SLUNGSHOT.—As Madame Chase was returning home on Thursday night from giving her dancing lesson, she was attacked by a man just at her house, on Eleventh street, who struck her with a slungshot twice, the first blow over her eye, making a very severe if not dangerous wound. The second blow struck her about the mouth, knocking out several of her front teeth. A negro woman with her trunk full of clothing, and a small child in her arms, were standing by her side when she was struck. Mrs. Chase is a poor woman. Her husband is confined to the house by sickness, and she has five helpless children, all depending upon her for support. Her physician says she is very seriously hurt, though she will likely recover. This is certainly an extraordinary outrage. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator, but we hope he will be discovered and punished.—*Lou. Dem.*

Personal.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—We copy from the Boston Post the following just tribute to President Buchanan by Caleb Cushing, at the Webster festival in Boston. It was heartily responded to by those present. Popular prejudice is rapidly passing away; the people left to reflection are beginning to properly appreciate the President's patriotic motive in his efforts to put an end to sectional agitation, so productive of evil, and restore peace to the country. His administration is rapidly regaining its popularity and strength in the North:

Mr. Cushing said that he paid just tribute to the mighty dead, and made honorable notice of those of kindred blood, but it was now his pleasurable duty to perform an act to which all must cordially respond—and which he by no means performed on political or partisan grounds. He alluded to James Buchanan, the President of the United States—(applause)—a man foremost among the statesmen of the United States—who was honored not merely in being selected for the Presidential Chair, but in having been justly elevated to the same—whose name would descend to posterity in the roll of honored men—and whose health he would now propose, calling upon two gentlemen in turn, to respond.

The sentiment was received with hearty and long continued cheering.

The following letter from Vice President Breckinridge was received in reply to an invitation to be present at the Webster Festival held in Boston, on the 18th inst.:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th inst., inviting me to attend a dinner to be given in Boston, on the anniversary of the birth-day of Daniel Webster. You do me but justice in supposing that I would not cordially join in the spirit of the occasion. Nothing could gratify me more than to render tribute to the genius and patriotism which Webster gave to his country. On more than one great occasion, the confederacy was indebted to him for signal examples of courage and patriotism, and certainly no American has left more enduring memorials of interest.

But it will be impossible for me to be present on that occasion, and I must content myself with hoping that the celebration will be worthy of the memory it is intended to honor.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Peter Harvey, Esq., Boston, Mass.

DR. STONE.—This gentleman has concluded to remain in our city for a few days longer, and will deliver two more of his interesting and amusing lectures at the Hall of the Capitol Hotel to-night and to-morrow night. On Friday, Saturday, and Monday nights, Dr. Stone's lectures were attended by large audiences, and his experiments gave the highest satisfaction to all who witnessed them.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SAID COURT, SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

CAUSES DECIDED.
White v Overstreet, Henderson; reversed.
Tipton v Triplett, Montgomery; reversed.
Berry v Scott, Harrison; reversed.
Smith's adm'x v Bank of Ky., Bourbon; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Ford v Thompson, Bourbon; affirmed.
Moore v Heam, Harrison; reversed.
Harris v Jones, Mercer; affirmed.

MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Pugh v Humble, Harrison; affirmed.
Raymond v Collier, Henderson; affirmed.
McMurry v Bank v Glenn, Harrison; reversed.
McMurry's heirs v McMurry's devisees, Harrison; affirmed.
Case v Bryan et ux, (2 cases) Bourbon; affirmed.
Moore et al v Pendleton county court, Pendleton; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Crabtree v Banks et al, Davies; petition for rehearing overruled.
Doakes v Foster, Campbell; motion to affirm as a delay case.

Muling v Kine, Lou. Ch'y; motion to correct judgment.
Decourcy v Dicken, Campbell; continued.
Frazier v Naylor, Pendleton; cross appeal granted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of the tariff.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the law at the present session.

Mr. Bigler proposed a substitute, as follows: Resolved, That the revenues being insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, it is wise and expedient to increase the import duties to meet the deficiency.

Mr. Bigler's substitute was voted down and Mr. Hunter's resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Sidel thereupon offered a resolution, which was adopted, that it is the duty of Congress to look rather to the reduction of expenditures than to the increase of the revenue.

There was much excitement during these proceedings, during which Mr. Hunter expressed the opinion that with the revival of business, there would be sufficient revenue for the purpose of the Government.

Mr. Bigler, it is understood, spoke of the suffering industrial interests, and urged an increase of the duties. He said the public debt was now sixty-four millions, and it would be a hundred millions by the 30th of June, 1860, without the thirty millions proposed to be added to the foreign intercourse fund looking to the purchase of Cuba.

Messrs. Toombs and Benjamin were willing to favor specific duties on the great staples, but against attempting any at the present session.

Mr. Iverson, of Ga., favored an increase of the tariff as absolutely necessary. While not favoring specific duties, he would be willing to give thirty per centum on iron.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., thought it was important that the Democratic party should settle its policy as to whether it would favor specific or ad valorem duties.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., replied that all seemed to agree on the policy that the tariff should be for revenue, but as the mode of assessing the duties was not a party test.

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., acquiesced in this view, remarking that the Senatorial Democratic caucus, while held for a conference, never sought to bind men to vote for its measures.

The result of the caucus caused much excitement among the members of Congress and others.

The President will probably send a message to Congress early next week showing a deficiency of \$20,000,000, and urging the necessary arrangements to relieve the Government from the prospective financial embarrassments, reminding Congress that only four weeks are remaining of this session.

The Fitch and Douglas Difficulty—Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1859.

Sir: To-day, in secret session of the Senate, you offered me an affront so wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable that I am obliged to enter it must have been the impulse of momentary passion, and not of deliberate malice. This note is written for the purpose of affording you an opportunity of saying whether or not my conclusion is correct; and, further, of affording you an opportunity of retracting the offensive language which you thus gratuitously and unwarrantably applied to me.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

Sir: Your note of yesterday was handed me this morning. In reply, I have to say that you yesterday made a charge that the late appointed federal officers in Illinois were corrupt, dishonest men—or words to that effect. You knew my son to be one of those officers, and you could not expect me to hear such a charge without the prompt denial of its truth. I retracted it to be, to your knowledge, untrue. You subsequently so modified it as to satisfy me that you excepted my son from the general charge, although you did not name him, and I made no further issue with you on that subject. When, at a subsequent period of your remarks, you attributed to me statements which I had not made, I requested you in quoting me you would do so truthfully. These remarks were certainly not "deliberately premeditated," but they cannot be qualified correctly as the "impulse of momentary passion." The first was prompted by a determination to defend the honor and character of my son, as dear to me as my own, against an attack so general in its terms as necessarily to include him; and the second was the expression of my indignation at a misrepresentation of my own remarks.

Respectfully, &c.,
G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—9½ P. M.

Sir: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I admit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain a right, in the discharge of my duty as Senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of executive appointments, especially in my own State. I deny, however, that my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, would fairly be interpreted to embrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments was true as a general rule, but that there were exceptions, among whom I recognized some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that subject to general. I would not have remarks to the Senate during the last session, in your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understood this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my general remarks; and yet you have failed to withdraw the offensive language; but, on the contrary, at a subsequent stage of the debate, when apologizing for a breach of senatorial decorum, you expressly declared that you had nothing to retract—this appearing, in my apprehension, to re-affirm the objectionable words.

As to the other ground of offense admitted in your reply to my note, I have to say that I did not understand you to assume to correct me in a quotation of your language, as I was unconscious of making any such citation, but to repeat the original offense in another form; otherwise, I should have made a proper response on the instant.

This explanation, which is due alike to you both, on the points presented in your reply, affords you another opportunity of withdrawing the offensive words which you admit you applied to me in yesterday's debate.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1859.

Sir: Your note of last evening was handed me at 12½ to-day. Your explanation in regard to my son being now explicit, I have no hesitation in saying that if you had excepted him from your charge, you would not have made it. I would not have deemed myself warranted in repelling it in the words of which you complain as offensive, and which, in consequence of your explanation, I now withdraw.

I am also informed by your note that, if you had not been mistaken in relation to my remarks on the subject of your misrepresentation of my sentiments, you would at the instant have made a proper response. This likewise enables me to say that, in my closing remarks explanatory to the Senate of my share in an exciting debate upon a subject not relevant to anything before that body, and the responsibility for the introduction of which rested solely with you, I should have withdrawn, as I now do, the second offensive remark, if you had made the same satisfactory explanation then you have now made.

Respectfully, &c.,
G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

Sir: Your note of yesterday has been received; and while I accept your withdrawal of the words to which I have taken exception, I owe it to myself to protest against the idea you seem to entertain, that my note of Saturday was intended as a precedent, and inducing condition of the redress which I solicited, instead of being, as I certainly designed it, merely responsive to the specifications in your reply to my first communication.

In regard to the introduction and relevancy of the matter in the debate on this day, I have to say, I cannot think that a proper subject of discussion in the present correspondence.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

Sir: Your note of today received at 11½ A. M. It is not for me to judge the motives which dictated yours of the 23d. I can only say that my answer was predicated upon the explanations it contained. If your explanations are disavowed, my withdrawal must likewise be disavowed.

Respectfully, &c.,
G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

Sir: I am averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note, by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

Democratic Harmony.

We observe, with unfeigned satisfaction, that the signal of union and harmony thrown out by the Democracy of Kentucky has been accepted in a responsive spirit by the party in other quarters of the country. The fact of Judge Douglas's participation in a recent caucus of common danger, so now the rival houses of the Commonwealth, principally within the last two years. The exhibition shows testimonials in every language known in America, among which we notice one from the Hon John M. Clayton, of Delaware.

jan25 w1-3

MARRIED.

In Louisville, on the 29th inst., by Rev. Mr. Turner, of the 1st M. A. N. of Wisconsin, and Miss H. B. Norris, of Louisville.

In Smithland, Ky., on the 18th inst., by Rev. J. R. Dempsey, Mr. Thos. L. Lee and Miss ADELIA A. Smithland.

On the 25th inst., by Right Rev. Bishop Spaulding, Col. JAS. R. SHELTON, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss MARTHA, youngest daughter of Elias Dorsay, Esq., of Jefferson county, Ky.

In Mt. Gilead, Pulaski county, Ky., on Tuesday, 25th of January, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. CHAS. CAMPBELL, of afever, aged 43 years.

In Louisville, on the 21st inst., of pneumonia, PARTRIDGE, infant daughter of R. A. and Sallie L. Wingo, aged 15 months.

At the residence of her son, C. M. Taylor, in Henderson county, Ky., in her 77th year, after a brief illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH T. TAYLOR, consort of the late Major Edmund H. Taylor, and daughter of Col. Chas. Mann Thurston.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of a Tailor, at No. 13 E. Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Mr. W. H. Averill's Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the patronage of the citizens, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has been in business in Ky. 15 years, and refers to his customers there.

jan25 w1-3 JNO. W. VOORHIES.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

The following stirring lyric lines, from the pen of our beautiful and talented poetess, Mrs. Rosa Verner Johnson, Vice Regent for Kentucky of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, are little more than a distinguished author and her lofty theme. Read her glowing words of inspiring patriotism, appealing to Americans to rescue the tomb of Washington from the hand of desolation, and then respond with as generous and noble a patriotism as co-operating with her in her efforts to place Mount Vernon, the home and resting place of the "Father of his Country," in the hands of the patriotic women of America:

Washington.

BY ROSA VERNER JOHNSON.

When our battle-cries of "freedom!" Pealed defiance o'er the sea; When the veteran hearts that raised it Swore to perish or be free; When upon our country's altar Glared the blood-red torch of Mars, And our Eagle-standard bannered And out its golden stars; Like a living thing of beauty, Which danced seemed to fling On the waves of our nation's life, As some guardian angel's wing, Who led on our hosts to combat? Who conformed them never to march, 'Neath that radiant standard sailing Onward to the battle-field? Who, with calm and proud reliance, Gazed on the waves of our nation's life, And bade those who marched beneath it To protect their flag, or die? Who, when the sun of freedom shined, And love's fond allurement there, For the clash and clang of battle, Called them to the standard sailing Onward to the battle-field? Who, with calm and proud reliance, Gazed on the waves of our nation's life, And bade those who marched beneath it To protect their flag, or die? Who, when the sun of freedom shined, And love's fond allurement there, For the clash and clang of battle, Called them to the standard sailing Onward to the battle-field?

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may see suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cured the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address
DR. D. MORTIMORE,
Third street, opposite Union office,
Louisville, Ky.

Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in behalf of the efficacy of this remedy.

jan25 w1-3

CAPITAL HOTEL HALL.

DR. STONE,

WORLD REPUTEDLY inform the citizens of Frankfort, that he will present his "Lectures on Phrenology and the Development of the Human Mind," at the CAPITAL HOTEL HALL, on the EVENINGS OF TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st & 2d.

Doors open at 9½ o'clock; to commence at 10 o'clock. Admission, 25 Cents.

feb1 t-w1

A PANIC AMONG THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF THIS COUNTRY.

Some time during the Christmas holidays, two likely slaves (boys belonging to Mr. Archer Womack, (living near Greenupburg,) ran away from their master, and were seen in the road, and this, in connection with other causes not necessary to mention, has induced Mr. Womack to sell several of his slaves, and also other gentlemen owning blacks have thought it advisable to send them to the interior of the State, as it is not considered safe to keep slaves so near the border.

Negro women were hired in Greenupburg on last County Court day at from \$50 to \$75 a year and furnished with clothing, &c., as is customary by the hire.—*Ashtand Kentuckian.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM FREEZING.

On last Sunday, a little girl four years old, a daughter of Mr. Wm. Walker, of our county, wandered away from her parents' residence, and being missed at 3 o'clock, by an elder sister, search was made for the little absentee, but no tidings could be gleaned. At night some 75 of the neighbors with lights aided in the search of the anxious parents, but failed to find the little girl, until about daylight Monday morning, when she was found one and a half miles from home lying in a fence corner, in Mr. Berry's lane, sound asleep, and with the exception of swollen feet, uninjured.—*Uniontown (Ky.) News.*

The Philadelphia Argus, in speaking of the late exhibition held in that city by the Franklin Institute, says:

"In noticing medicines, we are always extremely cautious, unless satisfied of the merits of the article. Among those exhibited, is the celebrated Holland Bitters. This medicine has been extensively introduced into every State in the Union, and is now the standard remedy for all ailments within the last two years. The exhibition shows testimonials in every language known in America, among which we notice one from the Hon John M. Clayton, of Delaware."

jan25 w1-3

DIED.

In Mt. Gilead, Pulaski county, Ky., on Tuesday, 25th of January, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. CHAS. CAMPBELL, of afever, aged 43 years.

In Louisville, on the 21st inst., of pneumonia, PARTRIDGE, infant daughter of R. A. and Sallie L. Wingo, aged 15 months.

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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

A WEEKLY publication of Sheet Music, suitable for the players and singers of the Home circle, and consisting of sixteen pages full of music, stitched in a handsome cover. It contains all the popular dances of the day; arrangements from the most favorite operas; scenes, songs, ballads, airs, &c. An abundant supply of everything that the popular taste demands; never too difficult, always instructive, and ever fresh and delightful.

The favor with which OUR MUSICAL FRIEND has been received by the public, and the number of copies procured at the regular store would cost at least twenty times what it costs in "Our Musical Friend." Variety and excellence are secured by subscribing to a periodical so cheap, and much needed by the following composers have appeared in the first ten numbers: the names speak for themselves: Mozart, S. M., Weber, Rossini, Verdi, Donizetti, Strauss, Wagner, Thalberg, Balfe, Rossini, J. Weber, Cuckey, Spoyel, A. G. A. Macfarren, Bellini, H. Marti, Schumann, C. M., D'Albert, Bishop, Auber, Pavesi, Lindpainter, Beethoven, &c., &c. All these pieces are within the range of ordinary players and singers, and are invariably characterized by delicious melody and easy accompaniments.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND is published weekly, price 10 cents, and may be ordered of any bookseller or periodical dealer. It will be sent direct from the office of publication at the following rates: Yearly, \$5; half year, \$2 50; Clubs, copies, \$14; 6 copies, \$8; 10 copies, \$12; and annual rates for half year. No subscription taken for less than six months, payable in advance.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 13 E. Main street, New York. S. C. SEYMOUR & CO., Proprietors.

Landreth's Warranted GARDEN SEED.

THE usual assortment, fresh and genuine, now open and for sale at
jan25 w1-3 S. C. BULL'S.

For Congress.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY., Aug. 27, 1858.
Mr. BURTON: You are authorized to announce me as a candidate for Congress in the 13th Congressional District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.
and w1-w1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.
sep16 t-w1wte THOS. S. PAGE.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,

Fall Importation of 1858

ST. CLAIR STREET.

We are now in receipt of our Fall stock, which for variety, style, and novelty, cannot be surpassed, consisting in part of:
Rich Dress Silks, Ribbons, Silk Hosiery, Robes a la mode, Lace Trimmings, Embroideries, Trimmings, Robe a la mode, Linens, Fanny de Laines, White Goods, M. Pines, Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves, Hood Skirts, Cloaks, Damasks.

We have also on hand, and will be receiving during the season, a large stock of Staple Goods, English and American Prints, Flannels, Sheetings, Table Damask, a superior stock of Hosiery and Underwear for Gents and Ladies, Broadcloths, Cambrics, and Vestings, all of the newest and choicest styles.

Hardware and Groceries of all

JESSY.

A TALE OF OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

The Thames, three centuries ago, had characteristics essentially different from those that distinguish it in the present day. Gone are the palaces and gardens which, from Westminster to the river, adorned its banks; the sky-scraping barge has given place to the smoky steamboat; the waterman's occupation, by the erection of so many bridges, like Old London Bridge, is gone; the spirit of romance has faded from the river, and the now impure, gaseous, and "tortured stream," in a word, everything has succumbed to the march of triumphant audacity.

Things were not always so. As still, on the waters that wash the marble palaces of Scotland, Venice, music nightly sounds, and love breathes his sigh, so, in the good old times that shall never come again, did the gallant gliding over the unpolluted stream, woe his mistress. Love assignments were made there. The high and the noble did not consider it derogatory to their dignity to touch the guitar; the woman's silver voice was heard, making yet more smooth the unweaved and transparent bosom of "gentle Father Thames."

The moon shed a flood of light upon the single bridge, which spanning the noble river, bore on its granite shoulders a hundred houses; long shadows were cast eastward; the tide, rushing through the arches, created a tremendous sound; the Globe Theater, on its 6th side, where Shakespeare personated his own immortal creations, had closed its doors; when an individual, who had lately stood within the walls of that temple of Theophrastus, proceeded to the nearest stairs, and springing into his werry, rowed leisurely out into the stream.

The gallant whom we are about to describe, though on terms of familiar greeting with Essex, Raleigh, and the choice wits of the day, did not belong to the aristocratic class; yet, on his person and bearing nature's nobility was stamped; that lofty forehead spoke of intellectual superiority; the eye, though subdued, and somewhat downcast, through the mind's abstraction, had that searching glance which can read men's souls; the brows were drawn from their natural arch almost to straight lines, and gave to his physiognomy an expression of sternness, which, however, was redeemed by the humor that lurked around the thin-lipped, handsome mouth; the jetty beard was short and peaked; conical hat, with a single feather, a turned his head; his doublet was slashed, and of the finest broadcloth; his ruffles were of rich Flanders lace; and the hilt of his straight sword—a present from the Queen—was set with rubies. And this was the deer-stalker of Stratford-on-Avon—this was Shakespeare.

The great dramatist was now in the summer of his days, and, if we may be allowed to use a metaphor, the aloof of his renown had begun to put forth those leaves, the beauty and freshness of which have endured for three centuries. Genius, as regards its adoration of the sex, is sometimes content to feed on dreams of ideal beauty. But at this period of his life, the Bard of Avon, it would seem, was not satisfied with worshipping phantasy. Petrarch and his platonic affections nothing suited to his temperament, and he yielded to the passions that will enthral ordinary men. Love for an object warm, breathing, living, had kindled his fire in his heart. Cold seemed the creature of his plastic fancy to this lovely incarnation of all his poetic dreamings—the sweet, palpable shrine of the immortal spirit; and to pour forth his love vows, and to press the hilly hand of his sweet Jessy, did Shakespeare, on the night in question, urge his werry down the Thames.

Jessy was the daughter of the despised people who regard Abraham as their great progenitor. Her father was an usurer and jeweler, and hung out his sign on the Old London Bridge. It was just about the third arch from the city side, ere the Dutchman Morris had erected his water works, that old Manasse dwelt. There were but two things in the world dear unto him—his money and his daughter. From her extreme loveliness, Jessy had obtained the sobriquet of the "Beauty of London Bridge." Many of the illustrious of her tribe had sought her hand in marriage; but Jessy was deaf to each overture. Several Christians, also, offered to buy their titles and a crown at her feet; but here Manasse angrily refused, since, from principle, as well as indignation, he bitterly loathed the followers of one whom his nation stigmatizes as the false Messiah. Yes, the Jew would have acted, if possible, a sterner part than a Virginian; he would have scorned his beloved and only child, ere he seen her polluted by an union with a Christian.

Shakespeare's werry glided on, and in a few minutes, having entered the deep shadow of the arch, he landed on the wide, projecting landing. Jessy's sleeping apartment was far above; but the girl, unknown to her father, had the key of a lower chamber which opened upon a small balcony; and thence let herself down into the arms of the enamored poet. Shakespeare resigned his seals to his young attendant, who knew his duty too well to listen to the conversation of the lovers. The beautiful Jewess was wrapped in a velvet mantle, bordered with miniver. Her large, dark, passionate eyes were now raised to the heaven, spangled with stars, and now fixed in melting tenderness on him who sat by her side. And thus they glided on—conversing in a low, murmuring voice—listening to the tremulous whispers, and experiencing in those stolen moments of reciprocated affection, the bliss that man is capable of wringing from the fleeting hours of this fevered existence.

We shall not detail at length the conversation which passed between Shakespeare and Jessy. Thus nightly had they met, and breathed their vows of faith, and in each other's presence had forgotten the world and all its cold restrictions. Jessy only trembled that her father should discover her amour; for rarely a day passed without Manasse's bitterly reviling, and heaping curses on the Christians.

"If thou dost love me," said Shakespeare, pressing the maiden's hand, "thou wilt never again enter the habitation of one who, harsh, bigoted, and cruel, is unworthy to call thee daughter. Jessy! dear one, fond one, true one! flee with me this night; I will protect thee against a thousand fathers. This thou shalt be thy home; and, in return, thy love shall be my paradise."

"Not yet," said the girl timidly; "I will pay to him—I will strive to bend his will; and perhaps he will relent. Moreover, harsh though he be, I love my father, and would not desert him in his old years."

"Sweet one, distress not thyself—be true to thy vow—continue to love me, as I worship thee, and whatever betide, I shall be happy."

The moon had nearly set, and a deep gloom was falling over the river. Jessy was anxious to return, and the werry shot back to the bridge. As they approached, Shakespeare perceived the figure of a man standing on the broad landing beneath the Jew's residence.

"It is only a watchman, love; there, he is; he has sprung, I doubt not, into his boat."

Jessy trembled, but the man had indeed disappeared around a buttress, giving them rea-

son to believe that he was no other than the individual named. The beautiful Jewess was lifted by Shakespeare out of the werry; the starling was damped through the splashing of the rising tide, and he threw his rich doublet on the wood-work for the girl to step upon.

"Farewell, love, forget me not," whispered the poet of Avon, kissing Jessy's fair forehead; but at that instant Shakespeare started, for he felt his arm seized and compressed as if a vice by a sinewy hand, while words like the following were hissed in his ear:

"Christian dog! hell-hound! have I found thee?"

Shakespeare, by a violent effort, flung the human viper from him; and as the setting moon shed a glimmering ray through the granite arch, he recognized the father of his Jessy! His first impulse was to draw his sword, but he instantly passed to a rein on his inclination. The Hebrew warden, who for some minutes which raged within him that for some minutes he was unable to address his trembling daughter or his lover; the former, taking advantage of the silence of her father, fell on her knees before him, and beseeched him to restrain his anger. But the Jew waved his hand, while his fury at length burst forth in words:

"Begone! thou disgrace of thy tribe! thou reproach to thy father! or I shall slay thee!" The girl, shuddering and overawed, crept to the little balcony, and in a few minutes disappeared. The Jew seemed suddenly to have formed a resolution; his eyes, in the darkness of the night, burned like coals of fire; he muttered incoherent words, and snatching from his girdle a long dagger, dashed forward, exclaiming:

"Unbeliever! contemner of the law of Moses! oppressor of our race! it will be no crime to send thee now to that hell whither thou wouldst but go at last!"

The dagger grazed Shakespeare's breast, but the next moment he had snatched it from the infuriated Hebrew's hand.

"Old man, I woo thy daughter honorably." "So! of belial! even thy honorable love would be infamy! But my dagger is gone—can I have no revenge?"

With the quickness of thought he mounted to the balcony that projected over the starting, and drew the ladder by which he had ascended after him. Shakespeare, although he divined what the Hebrew's motive might be, waited the result of his action with extreme anxiety. Presently he heard a faint cry like a supplication for mercy; then a shriek broke on the stillness of the night. The father and daughter appeared at the topmost window which overlooked the Thames; Jessy's sleeping-room was there, and it was fully apparent now what the incensed and maddened Jew meditated doing. Shakespeare shouted to him to desist; and began in frantic haste to climb to the balcony.

"Curses on thee, and thy paramour!" exclaimed the Hebrew, dragging forward his struggling child; "thou shalt not live to bring this disgrace on my name!"

It was over. The unnatural and atrocious deed had been committed. The Jew's flashing eyes marked his child sink into the rushing waters far beneath; a fiendish exultation lit up his countenance, and he smoothed his beard—and laughed. Shakespeare was thrilled with horror at what he witnessed; he plunged into the stream to the rescue of her, the beautiful, the guiltless one. He dived where she sank, but the tide was flowing so rapidly, that the current had carried her through the arch. She floated now at a distance—sank again—the agonized swimmer reached her at length, and succeeded in placing her in his boat.

"Jessy! my own Jessy!" cried Shakespeare, straining the beautiful girl to his heart, and printing kisses on her cold lips. Her dark eyes were closed, her fair arms dropped lifeless, and her long wet tresses enveloped her as with a veil. What to the lover now was vengeance on the destroyer?—he thought only of the destroyed. In desperation he conveyed her to the house of a medical man on the bank-side; but every effort to effect resuscitation proved abortive. The light of life was quenched; the late warm heart would throb with passion no more; and the sweet flower, which had bloomed on the arid soil of the desert, was plucked, by death, in the spring-time of its brightness and fragrance.

The Bard of Avon knelt at the tomb of the once lovely Jessy. His poetic fancy heard her gentle voice in every passing wind; and the flowers that decked her turf seemed to breathe the perfume of her sigh. In after time, when grief for her whom he had loved softened into a hallowed worship, he embalmed her memory in imperishable verse. Yes, the Jew of Old London Bridge—and let none harshly gainsay our assertion—is the sweet Jessica in the "Merchant of Venice"—and her diabolical father is the avaricious, unrelenting Shylock.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Pacific Railroad bill has been knocked on the head by an amendment striking out all except the enacting clause and a section ordering the advertisement for proposals. Joint resolutions, introduced by the Senate, in various propositions, in the course of which William Hale, Douglas, Mason, Trumbull, Fessenden, Cameron, Pugh, Hamlin, Houston, Ward, and others, spoke. The action of the Senate was as follows:

Mr. Doolittle's amendment to advertise estimates for the three routes having been adopted as a final section of the bill, Mr. Simmons moved to strike out all between the enacting clause and said final section, which was carried, thus killing the bill. Yeas 38, nays 20. The vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Bates, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Cameron, Chesnut, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, King, Mason, Pearce, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson, Tombs, and Ward.

Nays—Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Chandler, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Gwin, Harlan, Ives, Polk, Pugh, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Yulee.

The result caused Mr. Gwin, of California, to remark, bitterly, "Little as this gives, it is all I ever expect to get from the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Pugh moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. Gwin moved to recommit it. Lost.

Mr. Trumbull moved to recommit the bill with instructions, etc. Lost.

KENTUCKY TRADING ASSOCIATION.—This Association met to-day at the Phoenix Hotel, and completed its organization by the election of the following officers:

R. Aitchison Alexander, President.
E. L. Dudley, First Vice President.
W. D. Ranger, Second Vice President.
S. D. Winge, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. S. Brantley, Superintendent.

We understand, also, that one-third of the capital stock was promptly paid in, and that nothing now remains to raise a doubt of the success of the enterprise. The grounds purchased for the course are in the southern suburbs of the city.

Lex. Statesman.

HIGH PRICED LAND.—Last Friday the estate of Sidney Tye, deceased, near Pine Grove, Clarke county, was sold at auction. Thirty acres of land brought \$150 75 per acre.

"When thou art buying a horse or choosing a wife," says the Tuscan proverb, "shut thine eyes and commend thyself to God."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—SENATE.—The Pacific Railroad bill, under consideration, Mr. Douglas said his sentiments were against recommitting the bill. It was now so late in the session that, although nearly all seemed to favor a road, there are no hopes of agreeing on any one route in that limited time. The bill was dead; let it be decently buried, at least for the present.

Mr. Gwin said he had, during the whole debate, watched its progress, replying where necessary, and strictly carrying the bill through. When lost, he made allusion to Mr. Seward's recent supposition that the refusal to build the road perhaps involved ultimately a separation of the United States from those of the Pacific, with the city of Mexico for the capital of the latter, Mr. Gwin seemingly giving assent to the suggestion, and indicating that the continuance of the condition of the treasury would hasten the possibility, which, after all, was a mere question of time.

The bill was then put on its final passage, Mr. Broderick, of Cal., saying ironically that, as his name would be called before that of his colleague, he was desirous of knowing whether Mr. Gwin approved of the bill as it now stood, so that he (Mr. Broderick) might vote against it.

Mr. Gwin replied that his colleague could not leave him to vote until his name was called.

Mr. Broderick—Then I shall reverse my vote. (Laughter.) He afterward voted with Mr. Gwin. Mr. Seward, laughing, said that, as he had followed the lead of both California Senators, he could not now tell which to follow. However, as second in command, and as he had always voted for every measure which appeared to offer the best chance for a road to the Pacific, and as this was the best, in fact the only one left, he would vote for it too.

The bill was read three times and finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Pearce, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Fitzpatrick, Greene, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, King, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Ried, Slidell, Thompson, Tombs, and Yulee—20.

Paired off—Fitch and Hammond, Collamer and Johnson, Mallory and Wright.

Mr. Bell then moved that the name of the bill be altered to read: "A bill to authorize and invite proposals for the construction of a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, on three separate routes," which was agreed to.

The following are the provisions of the bill, which are the same as recently proposed by Mr. Bell, viz: That advertisements be inserted in two papers of each State, and the District of Columbia, inviting estimates for three routes, the sum of \$3,000 to be appropriated to pay expenses.

Mr. Gwin moved that, as the Senate had succeeded in consummating the greatest favor ever accomplished by any legislative assembly, it do now adjourn.

Mr. Bell called Mr. Gwin to order, but evidently without changing his opinion. The Senate adjourned at a late hour.

Mr. Stuart, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to regulate the salaries of registers and receivers of land offices, making radical changes in the existing law.

HOUSE.—The Consular and Diplomatic bill was rejected—yeas 88, nays 99.

Mr. Branch, of N. C., moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Letcher, of Va., wished to know the objections which the gentlemen have to the bill. If they desire to strike out the appropriation for foreign ministers, let this fact be distinctly stated, so it might be known what shape the bill should assume; as it was, they were groping in the dark. Some bills similar to this will have to be passed, and they should, therefore, make provision for the foreign missions and consuls now.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, said Mr. Letcher had appealed to his side of the house as the opposition party, asked who has the power here and are responsible for carrying out the President's recommendations? Mr. Letcher said it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell who has that power. (Laughter.) As far as Leconte and other questions are concerned, he had ascertained that there was not an Administration majority—he did not know how the majority was made up. The session was drawing to a close; we must now pass bills necessary to keep the Government in operation or be called together in extra session.

Mr. Nichols said it seemed to be the sense of the gentleman on the opposite side that, if they were allowed to vote on certain amendments, such as striking out the mission to Paris, the bill could be saved.

Mr. Letcher replied that he could not give them such an opportunity; he had understood the speaker to say that at the propositions in connection with the bill were presented in the only shape in which they could be voted on. If there was more consent to the bill, he would be glad to hear of it, and could arrive at a sensible conclusion.

Mr. Nichols said that was the very point.

Mr. Letcher asked Mr. Jones, of Tenn., who had voted against the bill, how many missions they wanted stricken out?

Mr. Jones replied: Persia and Japan.

Mr. Giddings said that this was an appropriation bill, and that his vote would depend on Mr. Letcher's action on the question of the Committee of Ways and Means intended to report the bill appropriating thirty millions dollars for the purchase of Cuba. If so, he would stop the Administration where it is.

Mr. Letcher replied that such a bill had emanated from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Giddings repeated his previous remarks. He would take no step in that direction.

Mr. Letcher said that he had heard from Ohio of the irrelevancy of the Cuban question at this time.

Mr. Hughes, of Ind., said if they had noticed his objection to Mr. Giddings' question, this matter would not have come before the House.

The speaker said he did not hear the gentleman from Indiana object.

Mr. Hughes replied that he could not help that.

The speaker—I hope the gentleman did not intend to be rude to the Chair.

Mr. Hughes—No, but if I had I should only have been paying off an old debt.

The speaker—I feel the gentleman from Indiana has any personal quarrel with the Chair, the House is no place to settle it.

Mr. Hughes—I know that, and say the same to the speaker.

This colloquy occasioned considerable sensation. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, understood that the vote on the Republican side against the bill was on the increased of the diplomatic expenses being largely increased over last year; four or five unnecessary missions have been added; there would be no vote by Republicans for the bill; there were in it provisions which were exceptional to them.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., briefly showed that there was no ground for complaint, and in support of this assertion referred to the previous proceedings.

Suggestions were made by Messrs. Hopkins, Howard, and Ritchie, and the speaker, with the view of relieving the House from difficulty and removing the bill from the calendar.

Mr. Crawford, of Ga., stated his objection to the clause in reference to the slave trade; he wanted to put in a separate bill, and repeated some expressions of opposition to educating the Africans of the slave trade.

After further debate the vote by which the bill was rejected was reconsidered.

A motion to strike out the appropriation for the Austrian mission was disagreed to—yeas 71, nays 120.

Motion to strike out the appropriation for the missions to Switzerland, Rome, and Buenos Ayres, were severally negatived. The mission to Persia was stricken out. The House again voted on the bill and again rejected it—yeas 91, nays 94.

Mr. W. W. Phelps, of Ill., moved to reconsider the vote to lay the resolution on the table, pending which Mr. Hughes wished to say that he regretted having made a remark to-day which seemed discourteous to the Chair, and took pleasure in making this statement. The speaker responded to Mr. Hughes, expressing himself exceedingly gratified at the disclaimer, and said he had no purpose to-day or at any other time to treat Mr. Hughes otherwise than with the most perfect courtesy.

Without further action, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1859.—SENATE.—Mr. Gwin, of Cal., rising to a privilege question, said that he ought not yesterday to have expressed the opinion that the legislation, in relation to the Pacific Railroad bill, was a farce, for which he was then called to order by Mr. Bell, whose remarks he had misapprehended, and been betrayed into an asperity for which the floor of the Senate was not the proper theater. He now gave notice of his intention to offer a motion for the reconsideration of the subject, which he hoped to discuss with such modification as would meet the views of all the friends of this measure.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., presented the credentials of Mr. Bingham, elected as Senator from the State of Michigan, to succeed Mr. Stuart, for the term commencing on the 4th of March next. Mr. Douglas, in presenting a petition, took occasion to remark that he had been present at the session, he should have voted to admit the claimants from Indiana for a seat to the floor during the pendency of their claims.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., presented a petition from citizens of New York, setting forth that New York and Brooklyn are destitute of defense against foreign invasion, and praying for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of necessary works.

Some few private bills were passed.

Mr. Foot, of Vt., called up the resolution relative to Commodore Paulding and the neutrality laws, in order to obtain the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stephens, of Ga., introduced a bill for the establishment of the territorial governments of Arizona, Dacotah, and Jefferson. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Grov, of Pa., gave notice that when the Arizona bill shall be called up, he would offer an amendment, (which was read), setting forth that—

Whereas, the territory acquired from Mexico, of which Arizona is part, was, at the time of the purchase, free, by law, from African slavery, and no such slavery has been since established there; and therefore, that nothing contained in this act shall be held or taken to authorize African slavery in said territory as acquired from Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Morse, of N. Y., a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to our African squadron, and those given by the British government to their naval forces on the same coast; also, for information of the number of slaves and suspected slaves captured, and other matters pertaining thereto, since the ratification of the treaty of Washington.

The House reconsidered the vote whereby the consular and diplomatic bill was yesterday defeated. The question on its passage being again taken, it was passed; yeas 101, nays 98.

Various reports of a private nature were made from standing committees.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the payment of the officers and men commanded by Captains Watts and Small, encamped at Fort Washington, Ohio, but not actually received into service, for their services during the Mexican war.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, wished to know whether the company, from Dayton, commanded by Capt. Stout, was not precisely in the same condition as the Xenia and Piqua companies? If so, he wanted that company included.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—SENATE.—The session to-day was set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. Previously, however—

Mr. Gwin, of California, made a motion to reconsider the Pacific Railroad bill, and prefaced it with a few remarks, stating that his object was to make the estimates, to be advertised for, more specific, to prevent bids by men of straw, and to include, in the invitations for estimates, proposals for a branch road to Oregon.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., said a few words to show that the bill, as passed, is adequate as it stands.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., spoke in support of Mr. Gwin's view.

Mr. Stuart, of Mich., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but the hour of one arriving, the vote thereon is postponed until Monday.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the local bills relative to Washington city.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering private bills.

A message from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of War recommending the repayment to Gov. Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, seven thousand dollars advanced by him to Governor Stevens, for the purchase of munitions, subsistences, and stores, during the Indian war in Washington Territory, was received.

Mr. Houston asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of fifteen millions. Objections from the floor.

Mr. Palmer asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to revise the tariff as to make the revenue adequate to the expenses of the Government economically administered, discriminating in favor of American products, and substituting specific for ad valorem duties. Objections from the Democratic side. Adjourned.

MELANCHOLY SCENE.—Yesterday noon, James M. Arnold, lately of Superior, Wis., and formerly of Paris, Ky., where he was well known and where he lived a considerable number of years in opulence, was found dead in the front room of the second story of his dwelling by his family, who were summoned to it by two reports from a pistol and the fall of some heavy body. He was found lying on his back, a bullet hole in his forehead, and the pistol, a revolver, firmly grasped in his hand. Upon the mantle was his watch, and upon a table, placed between the front windows, some money and a number of letters addressed to different individuals, among others to Dr. J. C. Blackburn, of Covington, (who married his sister), to J. W. Fimmet, to his wife, and others.

The deceased had come home some fifteen or twenty minutes previous and passing through the room where his family was, had, in a rather flighty, hurried way told them he would go up stairs and write some notes, and then come down to dinner, and that he did not wish to be disturbed. His wife restrained the children from accompanying him. Only some fifteen minutes elapsed when the report of a pistol was heard. The family, once hurried with all the fear and agony of love to the room of the corpse of the husband and father. When they reached there life was entirely extinct, not a word or murmur of farewell escaping from the beloved lips of the deceased to give comfort to the distressed household. His wife, nearly frantic, was found hanging over the corpse by the neighbors who gathered in, and who found it difficult to tear her from the dear remains, fast becoming cold.

Deceased had opened a coal yard in Covington. The cause of his taking his life is perhaps best explained by his letter to Dr. Blackburn, of which we give a copy, premising, however, that he had been suffering greatly lately from dyspepsia, which had had the effect to make his spirits very unequal, as will be easily understood when we state that the night previous to his death he had some company at his house, when he was particularly cheerful.

"Dr. J. C. Blackburn—Honored, Beloved Sir: I regard you as the noblest and best of men, and humbly ask your blessing and forgiveness. Oh, grant it. I should have parted with life itself for you, as I do now for my little ones.

I cannot see a hope of supporting my beloved family, and therefore life is uncheerful. Give blessing you, my benefactor and friend. Oh, I love you and dear Aunt Ellen, and all your dear family. Then do not blame too harshly. Be still their father's benefactor and friend, and do not blame too harshly. Farewell. J. M. ARNOLD.

"Love to dear cousin Prue. I ask her forgiveness."

The deceased left a family of eight children, six of whom are living at home, in Covington, on Third street, between Madison and Russell streets. Ctn. Eng. 30th

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—William H. Prescott, the historian, died yesterday very suddenly from paralysis. He had been enjoying his usual health up to the moment of his death.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual meeting of the State Colonization Society was held in the Presbyterian church, in Frankfort, on Tuesday night, the 25th of January, 1859.

Hon. Ben. Monroe, President, presided. Rev. Mr. Cowan opened the meeting with prayer.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Society was read and ordered to be printed, and circulated.

A Board of officers for the ensuing year was then elected, as follows:

PRESIDENT.
HON. BEN. MONROE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
John G. Holloway, of Henderson county.
Matthew Mayes, of Trigg county.
James F. Buckner, of Christian county.
E. M. Briscoe, of Todd county.

Edward Ramsey, of Mahanoba county.
Geo. W. Norton, of Logan county.
Jonathan Holson, of Warren county.
Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., of Boyle county.

Rev. R. T. Dillard, D. D., of Fayette county.
William F. Evans, of Warren county.
John Barrett, of Green county.
J. T. Boyle, of Boyle county.

P. R. Dunn, of Boone county.
Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon county.
Squire Turner, of Madison county.
R. S. Taylor, of Clarke county.

H. C. Graves, of Scott county.
George B. Kinkead, of Fayette county.
William S. Buford, of Woodford county.
Tucker Woodson, of Jessamine county.

Rev. L. L. Pickerton, of Woodford county.
Paul L. Booker, of Washington county.
W. H. Wadsworth, of Mason county.
A. W. Hines, of Nelson county.

James M. Preston, of Kenton county.
William F. Bullock, of Jefferson county.
Rev. Bishop B. B. Smith, of Jefferson county.
Rev. Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, of Woodford county.

Richard Apperson, of Montgomery county.
James Weir, of Daviess county.
Junius Caldwell, of Adair county.
Eben Milton, of Pulaski county.

E. S. Fitch, of Fleming county.
W. B. Jones, of Simpson county.
Dr. Bryan R. Young, of Hardin county.
George T. Wood, of Hart county.

